

THE DICTIONARY

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30

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WANTED—A SOLON.

LORD BROUGHAM, as every body knows, has lately published a pamphlet, in the shape of a letter to Sir James Graham, on "Law Reform." If, in the publication of this brochure, his Lordship has done no other good, he has at least directed general attention to a topic which is well worth it. — It is from the popular, rather than from the parliamentary, consideration of this question, that benefit is principally to be expected. In all cases, public discussion must precede, public opinion influence, the deliberations and acts of the Legislature. But such discussion, such expression of opinion, are preliminaries especially necessary to any reform of the law, because such reform can only be accomplished through the agency of lawyers, who have the professional as well as the national pocket to consider, and whose *esprit de corps* is apt to be stronger than their patriotism. One great grievance of the law is, the expensiveness of legal proceedings, which those who are called upon to redress it are manifestly interested in maintaining. No wonder, then, that complaints on this head are met by technical difficulties, calculated to stop the mouths of those who do not understand, and therefore cannot refute them. But objections of this kind have been, are, and always will be, urged against every beneficial innovation by those who are afraid it will affect them; and in the mean time the nation, if it is wise, will not allow its mouth to be stopped by any such trickery, but will continue

to cry out, and let its rulers know where the shoe pinches: for legislation is a good deal like cobbling, and its enactments are very generally misfits. It were to be wished, indeed, that some political Hoboy or Lehocq would arise to settle our affairs, and to rank Mr. D'Israeli among the prophets. We might raise an objection to the phrase, "Law Reform." Reform in general is nothing but the reform of the laws. The desire for this it was which dictated the cry for the Reform Bill; it was to this consummation that that measure was expected to lead. However, we are content to take the expression in its usual acceptation; and in this truly the law wants reforming enough. At the first survey of its complications, its uncertainties, its inequalities, and injustice, and the monstrous cost which the most trifling appeal to it involves, one feels almost tempted to wish that the statute-book were treated as a schoolboy's slate, scrawled over with an incorrect and unintelligible sum, is served by his writing-master, who, calling in the aid of the sponge, reduces it to a *tabula rasa*. But, then, who is to reproduce the calculation aright? Where is the Solon? In the mean time, our only resource is to indulge, to the full, in that truly national privilege, and sometimes beneficial exercise, of grumbling. Thus, inch by inch, as it has been dispensed from the days of arbitrary power down to the present, we may at length obtain justice. We have said that one of the main evils of the law consists

in the exorbitance of its charges. In mentioning these, we have an eye not so much to the six-and-eightpenny fees of attorneys, and heavier demands of barristers for opinions which may be right or which may be wrong, and whose erroneousness, while it involves no return of the purchase-money, often entails a ruinous loss upon the buyer, as to the expences of legal remedies. It has been said that there is one law for the rich in this country, and another for the poor. This may be true enough of rich as contradistinguished from poor offenders; but considering the rich and poor, respectively, as claimants of legal protection or redress, we say that there is a law for the rich and no law for the poor. There is law for those who can afford to buy it, and there is no law for those who cannot. Those, too, who are most in need of law, are the very persons who cannot get it. Suppose, for instance, that a poor man has sustained an injury from some wealthy villain in the dishonour of his child: the only course open to him for obtaining some amends, and for punishing the rich rascal, is an action for loss of services. His wronger, by the weight of his purse, can command conveniently the highest eloquence of the bar, (which, as far as we have observed, is nearly invariably, without scruple, exerted in such cases to make the worse appear the better reason,) in order to defend or palliate his villany, or to enable him to sneak from its consequences by the help of some technical juggle



THE TRIUMPH OF CHARITY, FROM A PAINTING BY RUBENS.

PICTORIAL GAMES

is the key. "There is no money here, Monsieur." "How excessively strange! Will you do me the favour to feel in the pocket of that coat?" "There's not a sou in them, Monsieur." "Astonishing! I permit this, but I shall be obliged if you book-case." "No, Monsieur." "Is it possible? Would it be too much trouble to look on the mantel shelf?" "Mon Dieu! Monsieur! you are making a fool of me—there is not a sou of the shade of a centime!" "How extraordinary—how very extraordinary, to be sure!" But, my dear Mr. Tailor, let me ask you, as there is no money in the desk, nor in the drawer, nor in the box, nor in the coat, nor on the book-shelves, nor on the mantel-piece, how the devil is it possible I can pay you? If I have no money, how can I give you my dear Sir! Good morning, Mr. Tailor—good morning, my dear Sir! May Heaven bless you! Pierre, show the tailor to the door!"

After this (perhaps) veracious history was concluded, one of the party related that it reminded him of an adventure that happened to Balzac a year or two ago. Balzac, it appeared, was aroused in the middle of the night by hearing a noise that resembled greatly the forcing of a lock. Advancing to the spot, he beheld a thief busily engaged in rummaging the drawers of his *secrétaire* for money or valuables. Instead of drawing on the man, the jovial author burst into a fit of uncontrollable laughter, making the very room ring again, and punished at such an unusual noise, the thief turned round, and when he beheld the fat face of the celebrated scribe with frightened convulsions, whilst his well lined sides shook with the violence of his merriment, he asked the author what you to laugh at so heartily?" said the thief politely. "Why, you, to be sure," was the reply of the far famed romancer, "for his laughter had subsided sufficiently to give him the power of speech; and I suppose that you, too, your extravagance, and in supposing that you could find in the drawers what I have never been able to find in the broad daylight." "Comment, Monsieur!" "Why, don't you know that I'm an author—I'm Balzac—and yet you expect to find money in my apartment! Oh, what a joke—what a capital joke! Ho! ho! ho!—ha! ha! ha! there never was a thief so stupid as that!"

CHATEAUBOX.

IRELAND.

A very ridiculous story has been published in a Cork paper respecting the Lynx, 3, while under the command of Lieut. Commander Burslem, having been ordered by that officer to fire upon the town of the little village of Loxley. The Lynx is not the slightest foundation for the statement. Lieut. Burslem has been invalided in consequence of severe illness, having been attacked by the fever peculiar to the coast of Africa, to which he was subjected when on that station in command of the *Viper*, and which since repeated attacks on him in this country. The story of the first lieutenant having taken the command upon himself is all nonsense, there being no such officer, nor, in fact, any lieutenant on board the Lynx. The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday. The rent for the week amounted to 81d. 7s. 6d. the previous day, as a "demonstration" was made at the Rath of Mullamshu, Leinster.

PROVINCIAL.

SCOTLAND.—EMIGRATION.—Emigration to Canada and the United States from Glasgow has closed for the present year, the last vessel likely to take any passengers having sailed a few days ago. Upwards of 5000 souls have sailed this season from the British ports, and which is a slight increase above the last or any former year. The British possessions have this season had a decided preference, only about 900 having sailed for the United States, while last year it was nearly equal, the United States having the preference by about 200.

OXFORD.—DR. DUPE.—DR. W. A. DUPE, a Dr. DAIKES.—Died in St. Aldgate, Oxford, Mr. William Dupe, aged ninety-two years. Mr. Dupe was born January 1749, at Stoneley, near Wincanton, Somerset, in which neighbourhood he served an apprenticeship to a smith; and when a very young man he emigrated to the United States, where he was a hammer he wielded, produce double the number of nails in less time than any competitor. Mr. Dupe came to Oxford upwards of sixty years ago, and more than half a century since he was a cooper guild on the summit of the Observatory. Mr. Dupe possessed the industry, energy, and a degree of ingenuity, and was also exceedingly curious and persevering in his inquiries into vegetable organisation. In the spring of the present year he might have been seen several miles from Oxford collecting specimens. For many years he was employed as a gunsmith, and enjoyed a high reputation in his trade; but he was essentially a projector, continually devising some new thing from the culture of the potato to some of the most difficult tasks of the mechanic and engineer. At different times he obtained no less than six patents for his inventions. In the summer of 1841 he made a discovery relative to the growth of trees, for which Lord Alington gave him the sum of five pounds. Several years ago he taught Sir Robert Peel, then a member of Christ Church, the art of working in iron; and many distinguished members of the University delighted to witness his labours, and listen to his unaffected and curious conversation. Mr. Dupe was three times married, and had a family of thirteen children, the eldest of whom, now surviving, is nearly three years of age, the youngest an infant of two years. The most remarkable fact in his long life was the long life and great vigour of the patriarch is, that he was the son and grand-son of water-drinkers. The united ages of these three persons exceeded three centuries; the grandfather attaining to 108 years, the father to 102. Two facts exhibited the strength and consistency of Mr. Dupe's nature, and his inviolable attachment to water. When a young man he was most rudely and insolently abused and threatened with strong drink upon compulsion; he at length defended himself by a blow which broke his assailant's jaw-bone; and when the lamp of life was flickering, he steadfastly refused to take wine ordered by his medical attendant, and made it one of his last requests, that there might be no drinking at his funeral.

LEICESTER.—COMMITTEE OF A RELIEFING OFFICER.—William Thompson, late a relieving officer of St. Margaret's parish, in the Leicester Union, was on Monday charged before the borough magistrates with applying to his own use the sum of £781, consisting of moneys belonging to the union, whereby he had incurred a penalty of 20l., and treble the deficiency, or the sum of 1562l. 10s. The magistrates, however, before the former penalty could be paid, the term of imprisonment, being the highest allowed by the act, was forfeited. His trustees are liable for 200l. The deficiency arose from the neglect and neglect of the board and their officers. The poor assembled in great numbers at the examination, and general regret was expressed that his imprisonment could not be longer.

STURBEURY.—THE HOES.—Most of the planters in this neighbourhood have finished picking, and the result is much below expectation. The later picking crops were found greatly deteriorated in quality, and being short of the anticipated weight. A correspondent informs us of from 200 to 300

bushels more being required this year to the ton compared with average seasons, a pretty good indication of the lightness of the crop. The duty last week was stated at the highest at 145,000l., with a tendency downwards, some parties not backing a higher sum than 150,000l., whilst others are betting at 160,000l. 130,000l. What a falling off is here. Accounts from Maldstone, Waterbury, Mereworth, Cranbrook, Sevenoaks, St. Otham, Malden, Town Malling, Horsmonden, Brenchley, and other places in the district, have been general, all concur in representing the produce of the season as anticipated. Some state that the hops have not come down so badly since 1834.

COALBROOK DALE.—The members of the Madeley and Coalbrook Dale Tectel Society held a festival, and had a procession on Monday. Towards 12 o'clock a van, filled with members from Shrewsbury drove up to Iron Bridge, and afterwards proceeded to the parochial school-room, where the substantial fare of bread and beef was provided, which they managed to walk down with ginger beer. After the repast, headed by the Rechabite band, they proceeded to the place of meeting on the Madeley Road, taking a circuit through the village. As they approached the church, the bells began to chime, and when they entered the churchyard they were met by the minister in his gown; prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Timberline, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Gwither, after which the procession proceeded through Madeley and Iron Bridge to the Dale, where the tea was to be held. There were about 300 persons in the procession, and 400 sat down to tea.

GRAND RUNNING MATCH BETWEEN THE FOUR CHAMPIONS OF ENGLAND.—This match, which has excited so much interest in the sporting world, came off at Reading, on Monday last, in a damp and foggy ground. The champions were Wild and Byrom, from Lancashire; Maxwell, from Sheffield; and Sheppard, from Birmingham. The distance was one mile, three times round the ground, and nineteen yards added. Precisely at three o'clock the start for the first heat took place, which was accomplished in four minutes and fifty seconds; Sheppard winning by eight yards, Byrom second, Maxwell third, Wild fourth. The men having rested about three-quarters of an hour, the second heat took place. Byrom took the lead once round, when he was taken up by Sheppard, and maintained by him through out, winning by six seconds; Byrom second, Wild third, and Maxwell fourth. The heat was accomplished in four minutes and fifty-three seconds.

SOUTH WALES.

CARMARTHEN.—The two men who were taken into custody by the police for the outrage at Pontyberem, at the Gwendraeth Works, have undergone a long examination in the gaol at the county gaol, before Colonel Trevor and a bench of magistrates. Mr. Hugh Williams defended the prisoners. One of them, who is nicknamed "Shom Seyfer Fawr," a noted boxer from Merioneth, is a lawless and desperate sort of fellow of great physical strength. He was apprehended at a public-house among the hills by ten of the London police, whilst sitting on the settle with his loaded gun beside him. The police walked in, quietly seized him, pinioned him, and put a pair of handcuffs on him in a moment, before he was aware of what was their intention. He then, however, kicked furiously, and attempted to seize his gun with his shackled hands, but he was easily overpowered. He is known to have led many of the gate-breaking expeditions, though there is no evidence of it. On the other hand, the charge at the Gwendraeth Works, when that gentleman was threatened with vengeance if he would not discharge his managing clerk, who had given offence by his activity in endeavouring to discover the perpetrators of a recent robbery, it is stated that he persuaded twenty persons to accompany him, several of whom have turned witnesses against him, and that whilst before Mr. Newman, his witness he snapped a gun at that gentleman. A great number of witnesses were examined to prove the latter fact, but on cross-examination it did not appear that the gun was directed at Mr. Newman. The charge of felony for maliciously shooting, it is thought, will not therefore be supported, but that he will be committed for riotously and tumultuously assembling with others, and attacking a dwelling-house. The case was adjourned. On Saturday last, the justices assembled and attacked the Treman Gate, leading from the Janely Valley, a high which they destroyed. This was a most daring feat, as the work of destruction was commenced as early as ten o'clock at night, and the gate is situated within 400 yards of the Thomas's Arms, at the town of Llanidloes, which is the head-quarters of the military stationed there. The Hebridean fastened the gate-keeper in the house, and having torn the gate from the hinges, threw it into a coal-pit, where it was found this morning. On Friday night the Owen Dwr Gate, situate on the new line, and which has been between Llanidloes and Pumphrey, was attacked, and completely destroyed; they then proceeded to pull down the toll-house, and having levelled it with the ground, they piled up the timber used in building it and the broken gate, and burnt them.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—RIOTING IN ROSS-SHIRE.

Notwithstanding the precautions taken by the authorities to preserve the public peace, the Presbytery of Chanonry has been deforced at the settlement of the Rev. Dr. Mackenzie in Ross. In addition to summoning the magistrates and others to prevent rioting at the settlement, the sheriff interdicted the city boats at Invergordon, Alnora, who were crossing the river in six in the morning to three in the afternoon, as it was anticipated some of the disorderly might cross from the Ross side of the river, and occasion a tumult. Early in the morning, and before the boats had arrived, a large and numerous crowd of men and women, well supplied with stones and sticks, surrounded the church. On the arrival of the authorities, they were refused even an approach to the church, and stones were thrown at them. The church bell was kept constantly tolling, accompanied by a continual hurraing. Seeing it was impossible to obtain access to the church, the authorities preventive station, Cromarty, were sent for, who, after some delay, arrived under the command of Lieutenant Thomson. This, however, did not make things better. The pelting with stones continued, and the Rev. Dr. Mackenzie, Mr. Cameron, and Mr. Munro, Fortrose, who was acting as a special constable, are severely injured. The lord lieutenant, in gallantly attempting to seize one of the stoutest and most active of the ring-leaders of the mob, received a severe blow on the arm. The sheriff was struck with a stone on the thigh, and Mr. Cameron was struck several times, and the windows and one of the panels of his carriage were broken. Matters proceeded to such an extremity, that the sheriff at length came forward, and read the proclamation in the Riot Act, after which the coast guard fired their pistols in the air, the heads of the crowd, and afterwards were obliged, in self-defence, to re-load and fire at the mob. No person was wounded or struck by the shot. But as the party was so small, it seemed to their commanding officer, who behaved most gallantly on the occasion, as well as to the lord lieutenant, and the sheriff, that it would be inexpedient to continue the use of fire-arms, as it would in

all probability lead to the loss of life, without any reasonable prospect, considering the great number of persons determined resistance of the mob, that the object in view would be to be the civil authorities, together with the Presbytery and the gentlemen present who afforded them assistance, and who had been now on the spot for several hours, then retired. A bold virago, one of the ring-leaders, had been previously apprehended in the act of cheering on the rioters, and immediately off to Cromarty, an attempt at her rescue being successfully defeated. There were none of the secession ministers present. One man, who remained only a short time, and that among the mob, and went back without joining the civil authorities. The presbytery went to Fortrose, where Mr. McKenzie was, after certain forms, inducted in the inn; but the reverend gentlemen were, on entering and leaving Fortrose, hooted and pelted with stones.

FURTHER RIOTING IN EAST ROSS. THE MINISTER OF LOGIE DEFENDED, &c.

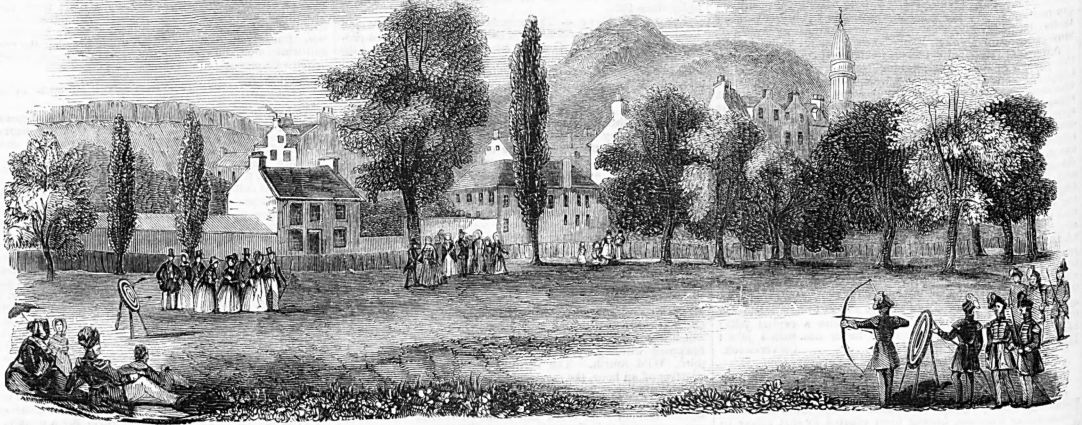
We have to record a recital of additional disturbances in the eastern part of the county. We hoped that the disgraceful proceedings at Rosskeen would have operated as a terror in place of being an encouragement to further outrage. The Rev. Mr. Mackenzie having been indicted by the Presbytery at Dingwall, proceeded to preach at Logie on Sunday last, but found a vast collection of people congregated at the church, in the utmost state of excitement. The entrance was barricaded, and a lawless, desperate mob hovered round it, resolved to prevent any person whatever from going to or leaving the church. Ross, Balmagown, drove up to the church, and was assailed with the most virulent Billingsgate. Not only so, but a woman actually struck at her ladyship with a stick, and she received a blow in the temple, and the lady was obliged to retire, amidst a shower of stones and blacked about the head. After this, Mr. Ross, of Cromarty, accompanied by his son, Mr. George Ross, arrived at the church. Access was denied them, and the most scandalous and impious language uttered. The church bell was tolled, and the noise and clamour of the crowd threatened serious consequences. Mr. Ross repaired to Inverness, where Sheriff Cameron, who accompanied him to Logie. The Rev. Mr. Mackenzie had by this time gone away; but as there was still a large crowd at the church, the sheriff used the utmost exertion to restore quietude, and to understand that some of the people said, if a site were given to them for their services, they would desert from further annoyance. The crowd shortly after dispersed, without further violence. At Rosskeen, on Sunday, a mob collected, expecting the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie to preach, and prepared to obstruct his entrance. Having been made acquainted with the actual state of matters, Mr. Mackenzie did not appear; and having collected, the mob could not but perpetrate some mischief. The precursor of the parish church, sailed, and the mob would have been in a manner rescued him from the violence. On Tuesday morning, four officers arrived at Invergordon with warrants for apprehending two individuals connected with the riots. On this being known, the bell was put through the town, and an immense crowd immediately collected, who rescued the prisoners, and ordered the officers to go home under the penalty of being stoned to death. The men during all Tuesday crowds surrounded the church of Rosskeen, the people ignorantly expecting that the Presbytery would appear that day, to go through again with the settlement of Mackenzie. We have heard of no further disturbances in this quarter.

THE ROYAL SCOTTISH ARCHERS, OR QUEEN'S BODY-GUARD FOR SCOTLAND.

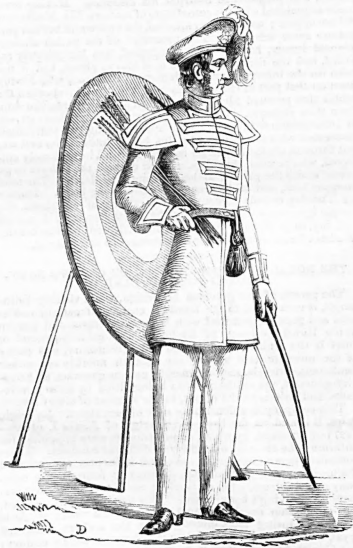
The person of our gracious Sovereign, when visiting Edinburgh, is committed to the nominal custody of certain noblemen and gentlemen armed with bows and arrows, and known as the Royal Company of Archers. The captain-general, or chief, is the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensbury, and many of the most eminent among the Scottish nobility are either lieutenants-general, major-generals, colonels, or brigadier-generals, the ordinary ranks being filled by gentlemen, advocates, and writers to the signet, to the number of about 200. This company is a flourishing relic of past times. Its origin dates, it is said, as far back as the reign of James I. (1423—1477) of Scotland, by whom commissions were appointed for enforcing the exercise of archery in the reign of James I. These commissioners were men of rank and influence, and selected the most expert archers of their districts to form into a company of volunteers, who, on perilous occasions, gave their services as the King's body-guard. This honour is still retained, but only when royalty is in Scotland, and when the Duke of Argyll, Reekie. During the Commonwealth the archers remained loyal, and consequently the company became nearly extinct; but Queen Anne revived it in its former splendour, and in 1703 a royal charter was obtained, confirming all former rights and privileges, and conferring new ones. Still loyal to the last extremity, the archers stuck to the Stuarts, and lost cast during the Pretender's attempts upon the crown. George III., however, again restored them, and instituted a prize for them to shoot for. Twice since then their official services have been required. They attended the person of George IV. when he visited their boundary, and were quite in time to attend her present Majesty on her landing at Granton last year, although the Lord Provost and his officers were not. On this occasion the royal archers, in their picturesque uniforms, formed one of the most pleasing objects in the procession. On that occasion they numbered about 160.

During each year sixteen prizes are shot for. A silver arrow was given by the town of Mussaurow (which is within the seven-mile boundary), and appears to have been shot for in 1603; another, presented by the town of Peebles, 1625; a third, by the city of Edinburgh, 1709. The company made a prize of their own Scottish silver in 1720, which was then taken at the siege of Seringapatam by Colonel Munro. The winner of these prizes does not keep them, but merely retains their possession for a year, returning them to the succeeding winner. They are shot for in Hope Park, on the south side of Edinburgh, near the "Meadows," precisely in the manner those mentioned, there is one entitled the "Goose." The ancient manner of shooting for it was too barbarous to be per- formed, the body of a living goose was imbedded in turf, which formed the mark, and the head of the animal being exposed to view, and this was the mark, and whoever hit it and killed the goose was the winner.

The company have a spacious hall for their meetings and meetings, each field-day and shooting-match being judiciously wound up by a march. Here their arms, accoutrements, &c. are deposited, and the affairs of the company managed. The council consists of seven annually chosen members, consisting for the present year of two earls, one lord, two baronets, a major, and an esquire. Several judges are also appointed to preside at the various matches.



ROYAL ARCHERY MEETING AT EDINBURGH.

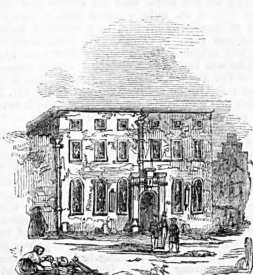


COSTUME OF ARCHER.

In consequence of the records of the company having been destroyed by fire some years since, I have had some difficulty in gleaming even the above scanty particulars. I hear, however, that Ensign-General Sir George Stewart Mackenzie is preparing a work on the subject, which it is expected will supply all the authentic particulars to be known regarding this interesting society.

The scene represented in the engraving is always an inter-

esting one. "A good military band is attached to the corps, and they perform popular airs between the different trials of archery. The uniform of the archers, which consists of a rifle green tunic marked with black, and a cap of the same colour, adds a pleasing feature to the scene. Our engraving represents the contest for the royal medal, which, by the by, unlike the other prizes, is kept by the winner, a new one being supplied every year.



THE BIRTHPLACE OF RUBENS, COLOGNE.

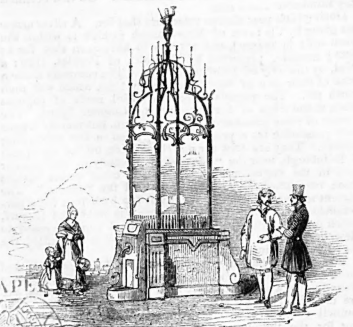
FIGURE-HEAD OF THE WINDSOR CASTLE.

The 27th of last month was the anniversary of the great fire in the dockyard, Devonport, which occurred in 1840. Besides the men of war and the large quantity of stores which were then consumed, there was destroyed a collection of relics of the "last" war and other naval curiosities, the loss of which will be more regretted perhaps by many, than, in a money view, the more valuable ships and stores. These memorials of British skill and prowess occupied a space about 200 feet long, covered by a large roof, similar to those which cover the docks; it was named Adelaide Row, in honour of the present Queen Dowager. It consisted of figure heads of many of the ships most celebrated in our naval history; a mast of the Genoa,



FIGURE-HEAD OF THE WINDSOR CASTLE.

perforated in several places by shot in the battle of Navarino; the flag under which the immortal Nelson fought and fell at Trafalgar; the flag borne by Lord Exmouth at the bombardment of Algiers; a capstan rescued from the Royal George;



QUENTIN MATSYS' WELL, ANTWERP.



THE TOMB OF THE CRUCIFIXION, T. PAUL'S CHURCH, ANTWERP.

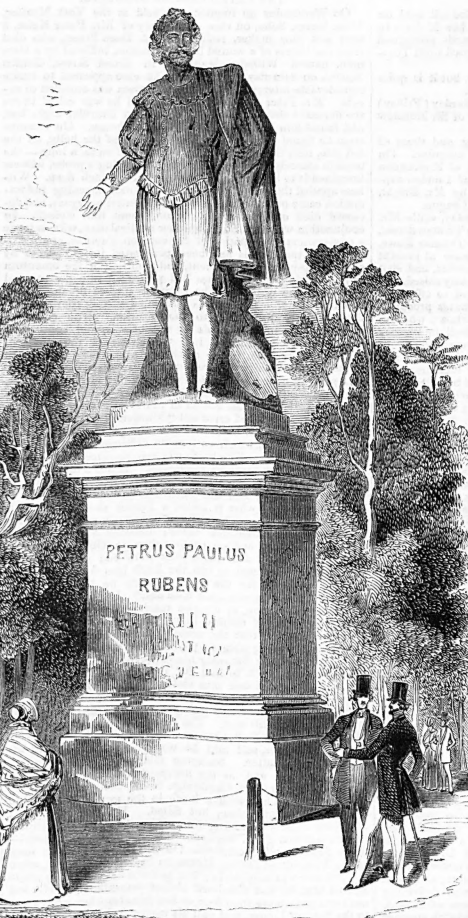
an Egyptian Sphinx intended for the British Museum, &c. &c. Among the figure-heads were some of great excellence. One, which belonged to the Windsor Castle, representing Edward III. holding a sword, on which was placed the crowns of Scotland and France, had often attracted the attention of Mr. Richard Kundell, and it was but a short time before the fire that he made a sketch of it. As this is in many respects a fine figure, and as very probably it is the only one of which a drawing remains, we think that our naval readers will value an engraving of it, not only on its own account, but as a memorial of a place which to many of them has brought back vivid recollections of times gone by, and which will, we hope, stimulate others to go and do likewise when their country shall require it of them.

It may not be interesting to many of our readers to be informed, that, prior to the late war, the shipping of the royal navy were much ornamented with, in some cases, very elaborate carved work, not only having a figure-head, but beautified with carving nearly from stem to stern, and consequently employing a number of artists of considerable ability, as the remains of some of these floating castles abundantly prove. The hurry, and perhaps, also, the necessary economy of a protracted and expensive war, rendered it expedient to introduce a less ornamental style, and efficiency without ornament has now been the rule of the service for many years. A wish to preserve the far-famed Adelaide Row, a place of interest not only to the members of the two services, but also to strangers from all parts of the kingdom.

The figure of Edward was about eleven feet in height, and we believe that it was originally surmounted by a magnificent canopy, and surrounded by a number of appropriate symbolical figures.

CURIOSITIES OF ANTWERP.

Antwerp, from having been the scene of recent interesting events, will always retain a prominent place in the page of English history; and what will contribute in no small degree to maintain its reputation, is the encouragement which this city has ever afforded to the arts, and the eminent artists it has produced. It would be sufficient to mention the great name of Rubens, who lived here, and whose parents were of Antwerp, without alluding to other artists equally great in their way. Rubens was born in the house of which our engraving is an accurate representation. It is situated in the city of Cologne, whither his father had removed from Antwerp; and there, too, his father died. The house is in the Rue de l'Etoile, and is further remarkable for the death of Marie de Medicis, who died in the same room in which Rubens was born, just sixty-five years afterwards, and two after the decease of the great artist himself. On the outside of St. Paul's, the Dominican church at Antwerp, is a curiosity which our artist has correctly delineated, and which, though common in many Catholic countries, is probably not to be found in any other part of Belgium. It is a representation of the Calvary—an artificial eminence raised against the walls of the church, covered with slag or rock work, and planted with statues of saints, angels, prophets, and patriarchs. On the summit is the Crucifixion, and at the bottom is a grotto, copied or imitated, it is said, from the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem.



THE STATUE OF RUBENS, ANTWERP.

On entering it, the body of Christ is seen encircled with vestments of silk and muslin; while to the face of the rock, near the entrance, are attached boards carved and painted to represent the glowing flames of purgatory, in the midst of which appears a number of faces, bearing the expression of agony, and intended to remind the spectator of the sufferings of the souls of the wicked in that place of torment.

Quentin Matsys' well is another great curiosity of Antwerp. On the outside of the cathedral, near the foot of the tower, is an old draw-well, now a pump, covered with a broken Gothic canopy of iron. Tradition states it to have been the hand-

work of Quentin Matsys, the blacksmith of Antwerp, who having fallen in love with the daughter of a painter, changed his profession to obtain her father's consent to their marriage, and succeeded even better with the palette and pencil than he had at the forge and hammer. At the side of the west door of the cathedral is a tablet to his memory, with this Latin verse—

Connubialis Amor de Muliere fecit Apellem.

His body, originally buried in a church which the Spaniards pulled down to make way for the citadel, was re-interred at the foot of the spire in 1629.

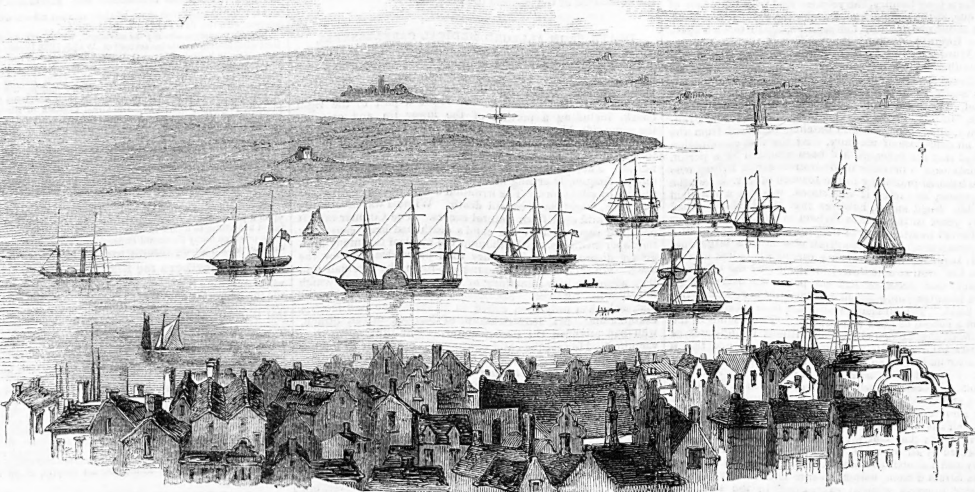
The statue which has lately been erected at Antwerp in honour of Rubens, is a magnificent piece of workmanship, and the designer must have fully appreciated his task, and have possessed talent and skill equal to its execution, to have produced so elaborate and exquisite an embodiment of the genius of Rubens. The engraving correctly represents this beautiful work of art. The most remarkable object for inspection at Antwerp is the cathedral, a fine Gothic structure, from the spire of which our artist made the accompanying sketch of the Royal squadron, when lying at anchor off the city. The steeple is the loftiest in the world, being 560 feet high, and of so beautiful and delicate Gothic workmanship as to have caused the Emperor Charles V. to say, it deserved to be kept in a case, while, from the minuteness of the carving, Napoleon compared it to Mechlin lace.

The triumphal car, the figures and ornaments of which are taken from the original designs of Rubens, composes part of the procession which parades the streets of Antwerp twice a-year, and is one of the ceremonies of the festival held at those periods in celebration of the birth and decease of the great artist.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE BOTANIC GARDENS AT KEW. — On Tuesday forenoon her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert, visited Kew, for the purpose of inspecting the Royal Botanic Gardens, the Old Palace, and paying a visit to the Duchess of Gloucester and the Princess Sophia, who have, since the departure of the King of Hanover for his own dominions, been residing at Kew. Both the Queen and Prince Albert expressed much pleasure and gratification in witnessing the recent extension of the gardens, and particularly at their being thrown open to the public every day, except Sunday; and more especially that since that arrangement had been carried into effect, no damage had been done by the great influx of persons who have lately visited the gardens. During the royal visit Sir W. J. Hooker, who has just returned from the Antarctic voyage with Capt. Ross, had the honour of being presented to her Majesty and Prince Albert. The gardens are now open freely to all comers daily, except Sunday; and although that fact has not been before publicly known, upwards of 20,000 persons have visited it within the last twelve months.

Arrangements are now in active progress for the holding a grand meeting of the archers of Great Britain at York, in August next; when it is proposed that a gold cup, value 100 guineas, and several other prizes of proportional value, shall be shot for.

On Sunday, the 17th ult., the Catholic chapel of Paisley was re-opened and solemnly dedicated to God, under the invocation of St. Mirrin, the patron saint of Paisley. It is henceforward to be styled St. Mirrin's Church.



THE ROYAL SQUADRON AT ANCHOR (sketched from the spire of Antwerp Cathedral).

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. — At the Privy Council held on Tuesday at Windsor Castle, it was ordered by her Majesty in Council that the present Parliament, which stands prorogued until Thursday, the 19th inst., be further prorogued until Tuesday, the 14th day of November next.

Mr. Challis, being the only candidate, was yesterday (Friday) elected Alderman for Cripplegate, in the place of Sir Matthew Wood.

CITY ELECTION.—The friends of Mr. Baring and those of Mr. Pattison appear to be equally active and sanguine. On Wednesday a meeting took place in the ward of Farringdon

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN THE CITY.—Yesterday, while Mr. Waller, a merchant of St. Mary-at-Hill, Lower Thames Street, was in his counting-house, his clerk, Thomas Rowe,

INTERMENT OF THE LATE SIR MATTHEW WOOD. — Saturday evening the remains of the deceased baronet were removed from the chapel at the residence of Dr. Maddy, to the

FATAL STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening another of those fatal accidents which have been so numerous on the Thames, arising from the practice of unskilful per-

THE MURDER AT HAGGERSTONE.—The coroner's investigation into the circumstances attending the death of Mary Haynes, who is alleged to have died from the effects of a large

DEATH FROM AN OVER-DOSE OF MERCURY. — On Monday an inquest, adjourned from Saturday, was resumed at the Workhouse, Brick Lane, St. Luke's, on the body of Mr. Fran-

been many years in practice at Egham as a medical man, but was not allowed to attend any of the prisoners without his (Mr. Wadd's) permission. The dose given was rather a large one.

On Wednesday an inquest was held at the York Minster, Dean Street, Soho, on view of the body of Mr. Peter Keim, a boot and shoe maker, residing at 42, Dean Street, who died from the effects of a wound in the abdomen, inflicted by a German, named Wilhelm Steltynor, in Broad Street, Golden Square.

breadth scarcely perceptible; and on inserting a probe, witness imagined it to be about three-quarters of an inch deep. Witness applied the usual remedies, but the next morning inflam-

death was the incision made in the bowels, and consequent escape of their contents into the cavity of the stomach.

wresting from him. The knife was here produced, and handed round to the Jury for their inspection. It was a most formidable weapon, the blade being about six inches in length, by

on Sunday afternoon, at his own residence, when I asked him if he knew who had stabbed him. He replied, Wilhelm Steltzner, and added that the accused had formerly lodged with

to avoid Steltynor, and said he was going in a different direction to the latter. Steltynor said he was going in the same direction; and as the deceased turned round for the

not been gone more than four or five minutes when a boy came to the Station House, and said his master had been stabbed by a man living at 4, Bentinck Street. The inspector then sent

some difficulty, and the deceased then shortly recovered. He conveyed him to the station-house. He did not speak of the crime with which he was charged, nor did he appear at all ex-

DEATH FROM ALLEGED MEDICAL CARELESSNESS.

On Tuesday, Messrs. Gell and Higgs held an inquest at the Printers' Arms, New Church Court, Strand, on Sarah Annas Ridley, aged two years and four months. Mr. Ben-

unhealthy situations. The irritation alone, irrespective of the gangrene, might have caused death. Witness was of opinion that the child died from natural causes. The Coroner said, it

examined. He said the child was brought to him by its mother on the 16th of September. It was very unwell at that time, with orange gums and blotches on its body. He ordered it a

home two days, but the young man who attended in his place was well qualified to dispense medicines. Dr. Todd and Mr. Walker having stated their opinions that the deceased had been

the deceased's gums were very sore, and the next morning she told Mr. Dunn that she thought he had given her a wrong powder, it being of a slate colour, while the others had been

named John Lucker Ross, was next examined. He recollected making up a powder of compounded potass. It was something of a grey colour, but not inclining to slate colour.

case." Mr. Dunn denied it; but the mother, who was much affected, declared it was perfectly true, adding that every endeavour had been made to prevent the present inquiry taking

SUMPTUOUS PRESENT

TO ITS SUBSCRIBERS BY
THE VICTORIAN TIMES

THE PICTORIAL TIMES.

opportunity afforded by the completion of the FIRST VOLUME of their Work to acknowledge the great success which has attended the undertaking, and to make known to their numerous Subscribers that the en-

enormous outlay of capital, in the production of a series of

In an original style of execution, and of the highest degree of excellence, which, under the title of the

The subjects to be issued will comprise the choicest productions of those celebrated artists of antiquity whose magnificent works adorn the

SPLENDID SERIES OF ENGRAVINGS,
and it is anticipated that some of their noblest efforts will appear in con-

and it is anticipated that some of their noblest efforts will appear in connection with the PICTORIAL TIMES.
The Engravings, already far advanced, which will be amongst the ear-

The subjects enumerated above form only a portion of this stupendous undertaking, which, as it more fully develops itself, will afford opportunity of future arrangements that shall be made.

Subscribers for Six and Twelve Months
will be entitled to receive the Engravings presented during those periods ;

ever be permitted to leave their office without their companion's prints, and that therefore the agent who receives the subscription will be the party responsible for their safe delivery with the papers of the Subscribers.

PORTFOLIO OF ART to be hailed as an entirely new era in the annals of British enterprise. They will make the beautiful in art popular from one end of the land to the other, and, not inaptly, claim for themselves, the title of

Specimens will be speedily issued.



The Pictorial Times.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1843.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR POCKETS.

In the "Gazette" of Tuesday night, a royal proclamation was issued, which, after setting forth that there is still in circulation a large quantity of light gold, ordains that every sovereign under five pennyweights two grains and a half, and every half sovereign under two pennyweights thirteen grains and one eighth, "be not allowed to pass, or be current in any payment whatsoever."

The inconvenience which was last year occasioned by a similar edict is still fresh in the recollection of our readers; and considering the great public dissatisfaction and embarrassment in the money transactions of every day life which resulted from it, we should wonder that some less vexatious means of rectifying the state of the currency has not, in this second instance, been adopted by the Government, did we not know that it is a sage point of policy to make the most of the forbearance of any class of men, and to place burdens, not on those who can best bear, but on those who are least likely to resist them. It is well known that the middling ranks in this country are characterised by an extreme love of peace and order, and a great indisposition to unruliness; of which peculiarities in the adjustment of legislative pressure, statesmen usually avail themselves in a manner truly scientific, as undoubtedly the directors of our affairs have done in the present instance. There is no room on the back of the utterly poor for a fresh fardel, and it would be impolitic to disoblige the rich by clapping one on theirs. Besides, in that case, it would have to be shared by those who imposed it, which would be unpleasant, and an infringement of the maxim, "Self-consideration is the first law of statesmanship."

We suppose, that though light gold is not to be "allowed to pass or be current in any payment whatsoever," sovereigns and half-sovereigns will, as was the case last year, be taken in exchange for silver, at their real value, to the loss of the difference by those who tender them. To the workman, to the small tradesman, to all who live by their industry, or on moderate incomes, and whose purchases are mostly ready-money transactions, this will be, as it was then, a no slight nuisance. On the other hand, the large capitalists and men of property, whose payments are chiefly made in paper, will scarcely feel it; or, if they do, it will be more tolerable to them than to any others.

We will not say that the bulk of the people are just able to "make both ends meet," because, unfortunately, that is not true; still there are many in that happy predicament. Now the approximation of extremities, which was feasible at a certain income, will become impracticable with that income minus certain pence in the pound. And by those who may still be able to effect that process, various shifts and contrivances, anything but easy and agreeable, will necessarily be resorted to for the purpose. To be sure, they will be of the nature of those which every direct tax occasions; still, for the information of our wealthier readers, we may venture to enumerate a few of them.

Eating-house frequenters will perhaps diminish their pint of beer by one half, or curtail their repast by "one cheese." The family tea will be some ten per cent. or so stronger of the water, and weaker, a knob or two per cup, than it was wont to be of the sugar. The grog of the community will be impoverished. Bonnets will be stinted of ribbon; and instead of new boots being bought, old ones will be cobbled. Bread, in some establishments, will cease to be buttered; in others, the luxuries of beef and mutton will be dispensed with. In short, all sorts of economical devices for pinching both skin and stomach will be adopted—equally to the encouragement of trade and the comfort and satisfaction of individuals.

It will be urged by some, that the inconvenience will be but temporary. But temporary inconveniences of this kind may be productive of permanent mischief. Suppose a case in point. A man has a bill to take up by a certain time. If he does not take it up by that time, his credit will be seriously injured. Occupied by business on the day on which it becomes due, he cannot get to the bank into which he has to pay the amount, till just before the hour of closing. He is ready with the sum requisite for payment; the money is weighed in the balance and found wanting; he happens not to have a sixpence more in his pocket, and the bill is dishonoured. Now this, which we have put as a hypothetical case, actually, to our personal knowledge, occurred within the last few days, "that is, at least," as the popular ballad of Guy Fawkes has it, "it would have done," if the

proffered gold had not, upon being weighed, proved to be of sterling value.

A depreciation of the currency can only arise from one of two causes—fraud or friction: fraud, on the part of clippers, washers, "sweaters," and other rogues; friction, in the common course of things. We do not say that the Government, one part of whose business it is to prevent crime, should take upon itself the consequences of its incapacity, because no one is bound to an impossibility, and crime must always, more or less, baffle precaution. We view the wilful, equally with the inevitable, deterioration of the coin as a national loss; Why, then, should it not be borne by the whole nation? Why should it fall on the accidental holder of such coin? Why is not all the light gold in circulation at once called in, and its full value given in return—the public deficiency to be made good at the expense of the public? What answer can be returned to these questions, except that common sense and common justice are not as yet the recognised principles of administering the national affairs?

It surprised us last year to observe that nothing in the way of petitioning was done towards the removal of an injustice which, notwithstanding, every one complained of. That an outrage, and one so glaring, on the pecuniary sensibilities of Englishmen, should have been unproductive of remonstrance, was to us astounding. We do hope that its repetition will not be taken so quietly. Should the evil in practice prove less intolerable than we anticipate, nevertheless, acquiescence in its infliction will confirm a precedent which at any future time may be acted upon most injuriously. We hope, therefore, that some stir will be made in this business, and that there will be no lack of memorials at the foot of the throne to open the eyes of her Majesty to the nature of this act of her advisers.

GENTILITY AND JURIES.

For the abstract institution of trial by jury, we have the highest respect. That twelve men, possessed of common sense and common information, should decide otherwise than in accordance with the evidence placed before them, and with generally known principles and matters of fact, is unlikely. However, that they should possess those requisitions in order so to decide, is necessary; for twelve or twelve hundred blockheads may often be unanimous in error. These observations apply to jurors in general, but especially to those who have to return a verdict on a matter involving questions of science. We may even doubt if common information is a sufficient adjunct to common sense to qualify them for the discharge of their duty.

These separate investigations into the causes of as many deaths have lately come under public notice. The first was a case in which a butcher in Brick Lane, having had a dose of mercury administered to him by an inmate of Whitecross Street Prison, died some six weeks afterwards, under circumstances which sometimes result from abuse of that mineral. The dose administered to him by the individual in Whitecross Street Prison consisted of six grains of blue pill and three of calomel, followed by a black draught the next morning.

A reference, on the part of our readers, to a medical friend, will satisfy them that this, though a large dose, is not an absolutely excessive one; that ten grains of blue pill at night and five in the morning are not unfrequently given in particular cases, and that for some length of time without affecting the system; and that, in like manner, two or more grains of calomel may be administered three times a day, for several days, before it becomes necessary to discontinue them. Further, that when a dose of mercury is taken over-night, and such a medicine as a black draught the next morning, the specific effects of mercury are not intended to take place, and generally do not.

Moreover, they will learn that the smallest doses of mercury will sometimes dangerously affect the constitution; and that there is no foreseeing, with respect to persons who may not have been previous sufferers from this circumstance, the likelihood that they will operate thus mischievously.

Now the jury empanelled to ascertain why this butcher died, returned a verdict which reflected on the conduct of the individual who had prescribed the mercury.

It is to be recollected that some time elapsed between the administration of the medicine and the death of the man, and that in the interval, for aught the jurors knew, he might have been taking something else, which it appears there is reason to surmise that he had; as, also, that he had been incautiously exposing himself to cold and damp—a dangerous thing for any patient to do, particularly, as is well known, one under the influence of mercury.

The second case was that of a child two years and a half old, who died also with symptoms which might have been occasioned by mercury. The evidence in this case went to show that the disease which produced death was prior to the administration of the remedy which was given for its relief. It was doubtful whether this was a mercurial preparation or not; but certain that, if it was, it was a mild one, and could not have been expected to produce the results ascribed to it.

In this instance, likewise, the jury expressed themselves in a manner implying a suspicion of malpractice.

In the third case, a verdict of wilful murder was returned against a person for causing the death of his wife by a medi-

cine administered with a bad intent. This medicine was said to be the sulphate of potash. Its virtues are those nearly of common Epsom salts (sulphate of magnesia); but from the report of the inquest it seems to have been regarded as a poison, and its properties would almost appear to have been confounded with those of *sulphuret of potassium*, which is quite another thing. The dose stated to have been given, two ounces, would certainly be an over-dose of sulphate of potash; but surely, in an investigation as to a man's intention in administering any substance, it should be duly considered whether that substance is essentially, according to the common use of the term, *poisonous*. We do not say that the jury came to an incorrect conclusion, on the whole, in this case; that point remains to be determined by another tribunal; but we much question the correctness of the reasoning by which they seem to have arrived at it.

Jurors are usually addressed by the title "Gentlemen of the jury." We would not urge the necessity of gentility, in the conventional sense of the word, as a qualification for the office of a jurymen; but we certainly submit that so much of the actual "gentleman" as a good and tolerably cultivated understanding is supposed to constitute, should be a condition of eligibility thereto—particularly when the absence of this advantage may entail an undeserved injury on character, on liberty, or on life.

WHO IS REBECCA?

It appears that the gate in front of the London University Hospital was removed the other day, and report ascribes its abstraction to the students of the said University. The practice of wrenching off knockers, bell handles, and door-plates, all of which proceedings are essentially similar to the doings of the Rebeccaes, is said to be a common one among students in general. Collegiate establishments are supposed to have a presiding genius, who is termed *Alma Mater*. We never could make out exactly who *Alma Mater* was, but now we are much inclined to think that she is the goddess who presides over gown and town riots, and scholastic mischief in general; in fact, that she is identical with REBECCA: or can it be that Rebecca is solely the *Alma Mater* of University College, London.

TIT FOR TAT.

Mr. O'CONNELL, in a speech lately delivered by him at Dublin, calls the "Journal des Débats" "a journal receiving pecuniary assistance." This the Parisian editor denies, and adds "that the position he (Mr. O'CONNELL) has given us suits him better than us." Had the accusation been just, even the Frenchman might well have retorted "You're another."

SEASONABLE AMUSEMENT.

Wales, the theatre of the seriously pantomimic vagaries of Rebecca and her daughters, is in a state of insubordination, the fruit of admitted and acknowledged wrongs. Ireland is on the verge of insurrection; on the height of a national fever, which nothing but the discovery of a remedy for her complaints can be expected to allay. The Scotch are breaking each others' and their ministers' heads, and the law, about the Non-intrusion question. In the mean time Parliament is pheasant shooting. This may be sport to Honourable Gentlemen, but it is anything but sport to the nation.

With feelings of pride and satisfaction we this week call attention to the Series of Engravings, now completed, in our columns. As the visit of QUEEN VICTORIA to France and Belgium forms an era in English history, so also do our illustrations of the gorgeous and striking scenes, and circumstances of the royal progress, form an era in English art. The series comprehend nearly Fifty Engravings, and upwards of fifteen artists have been engaged in the task of producing to the present, and preserving for future generations the pictured semblances of scenes of high political importance and splendid processional parade. Southampton, the Isle of Wight, Plymouth, Devonport, Weymouth, Treport, Ea, Ostend, Bruges, Ghent, Brussels, Antwerp, have each been centres of our artists' labours—the sketches on the instant being forwarded by express to London, where, with unparalleled rapidity, a host of busy artists re-drew, engraved, and in the first style of the typographic art multiplied by thousands upon thousands the counterparts of the scenes but just enacted. By these means all England has enjoyed with England's Queen the royal festivities in France and Flanders; by these means the humblest of England's people has been made acquainted with the princely pageant-tries attending the peaceful meetings of the regal potentates. This has been with us an arduous but a pleasant duty, since the Public have rewarded our exertions and repaid our outlay by a patronage beyond our most sanguine hopes. Their liberal support nerves us to increased exertion, and it will ever be to us once a duty and a pleasure to deserve and win success, despite all attendant difficulties.

On Tuesday next, his Royal Highness Prince Albert will visit Newmarket for the first time, to witness the running for the Cesarewitch Stakes. The Grand Duke Michael (Paulowitch) will accompany the Prince. His Royal Highness will proceed as far as Stortford by special train, and return the same night to town.

THE LATE ROYAL VISIT TO BELGIUM.

We present our readers this week with representations of the concluding festivities and fetes in Belgium held in honour of Her Majesty's late visit to King Leopold. Our columns, during the last few weeks, have teemed with reports of these grand doings, and we must therefore refer our readers to previous Numbers for a description of the illustrations in the present Number. The Hotel de Ville at Brussels, however, forms an exception to our general reference, and a brief history of this magnificent structure will not here be considered out of place.

The Hotel de Ville, situated in the Grande Place, is by far the most striking building in Brussels, and one of the grandest of these municipal palaces which are found in almost every city of the Netherlands, and no where else of the same splendour. It was finished in 1442. It gives an additional interest to this building, when it is known that the ceremony of the abdication of Charles V. took place (1555) in the grand hall: the event is depicted on tapestries still preserved here. The interior suffered sad spoliation and wanton destruction of its carvings and ornamental work at the time of the French revolution. The beautiful tower of Gothic open work, 364 feet high, was built by Jean van Ruysbroek. It is remarkable for not being placed in the centre of the building. It is said that the architect, when he found this out, destroyed himself, — a most improbable story; it appears more likely that the edifice was originally only half its present length, that the tower at first stood at the one end, but that an addition made at a later period, not altogether corresponding with the original plan, produced the irregularity, which, after all, is no defect in a building of this description. The copper figure of St. Michael on the top, which serves as a weathercock, and turns with the wind, is seventeen feet high. The view from the spire extends as far as Waterloo: the colossal Lion, which marks the centre of the field of battle, is seen on its high mound, with the dark wood of Soignies intervening between it and Brussels.

On the right hand, after entering the great archway, is the



GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS, ANTWERP.

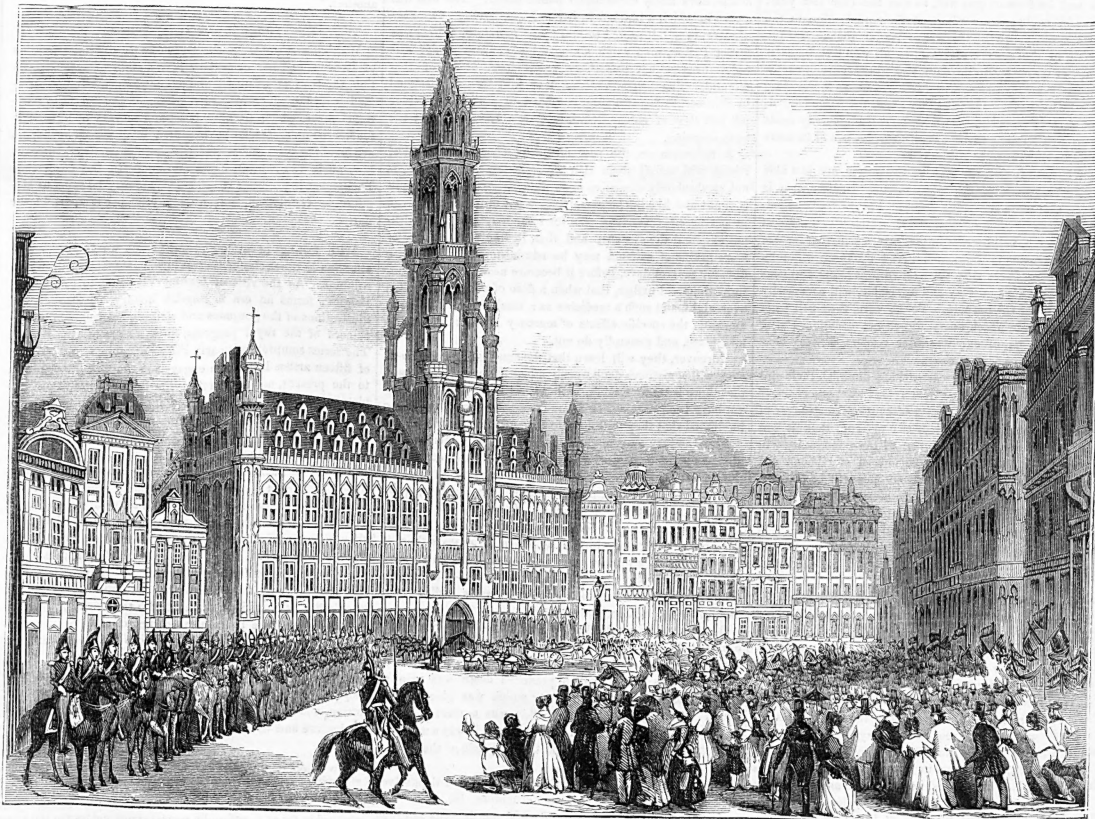
Police Office, at which travellers are required to present themselves to have their passports signed. The interior of the Hotel de Ville is decorated with some curious old paintings, tapestry, and portraits of no great excellence as works of art. The best way to obtain admittance to see it is to go round to the back entrance, near which are the apartments of concierge. The rooms in the front and on the ground floors serve as government and municipal offices.

In the market-place, in front of it, the Counts Egmont and Horn were beheaded by order of the cruel Alva in 1568. They passed the night preceding their deaths in the old Gothic house opposite, called the Broodhuis, or *Maison du Roi*, which once served the purpose of the Hotel de Ville. Alva, it is said

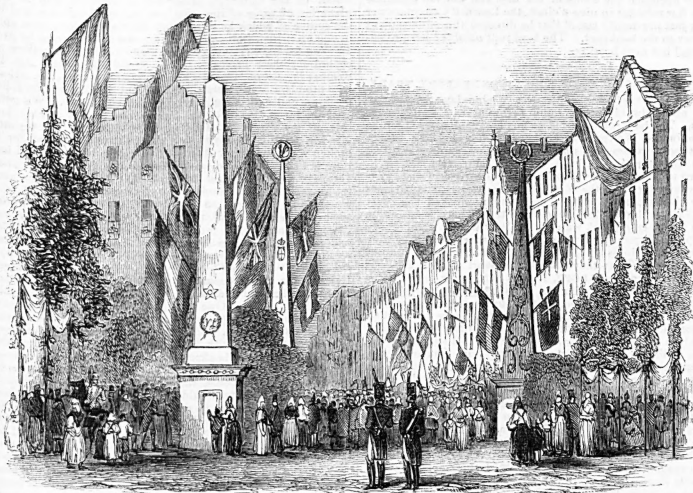
lost her rudder, by which she became unmanageable, and after being drifted about for some time, at length struck on the rocks and went to pieces. Fortunately the whole of the crew were saved. The *Aire*, of North Shields, struck on a rock near Bridesand, coast of Norway, whilst on her passage from Archangel to London, on the 7th of last month. It appears that the master and crew remained with the vessel two days and two nights, when she was got off the rock with three feet of water in her hold and in a rapidly sinking state, when the *Hannah Moore*, Captain Blockbar, from Ouga for London, happened to be passing, and took the crew and master on board. It is reported that the master of the *Aire* (Mr. Kennedy) had the vessel set on fire previous to leaving, in order to remove so

looked on while the execution was going forward, from a window in the building.

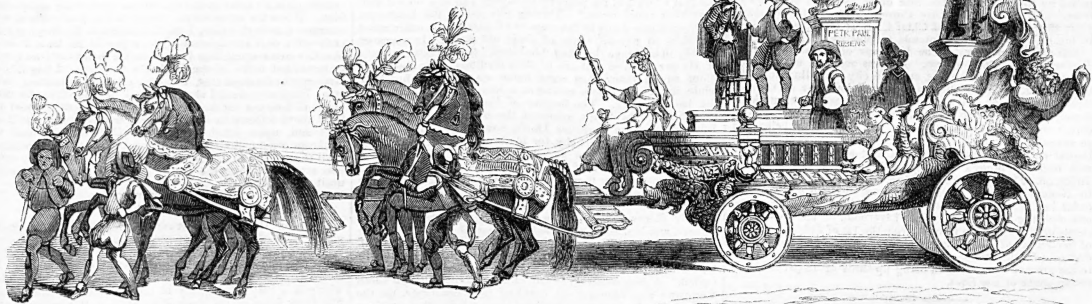
DISASTROUS SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE. — Information was received at Lloyd's Coffee-house of the loss of the under-mentioned vessels at sea: the schooner *Princess Augusta* of Lunenburg, during very rough weather, capsized, at about fifty miles west of Cape Sable. The crew, consisting of five persons, being excellent swimmers, succeeded in regaining the wreck, but, owing to the increasing fury of the waves, they were again washed overboard. One of the crew, a young man named James Sponagle, was the only person who was saved, and he succeeded in lashing himself to the wreck with a rope, and thus saved his life. Among the persons who perished was Sponagle's father. The schooner *Margaret*, of Gloucester, fortunately passed the wreck in time to save the young man, for he was picked up by the captain of that vessel in a very exhausted state, having been on the wreck five days without any sustenance. The *Caledonian* (an American) during a dreadful storm on the 18th ult., at eight in the evening, whilst on her voyage from New York for Cetic, endeavoured to escape the fury of the storm by taking shelter in that port, but owing to the violence of the storm was obliged to enter by another way, namely, the small passage, where she struck and



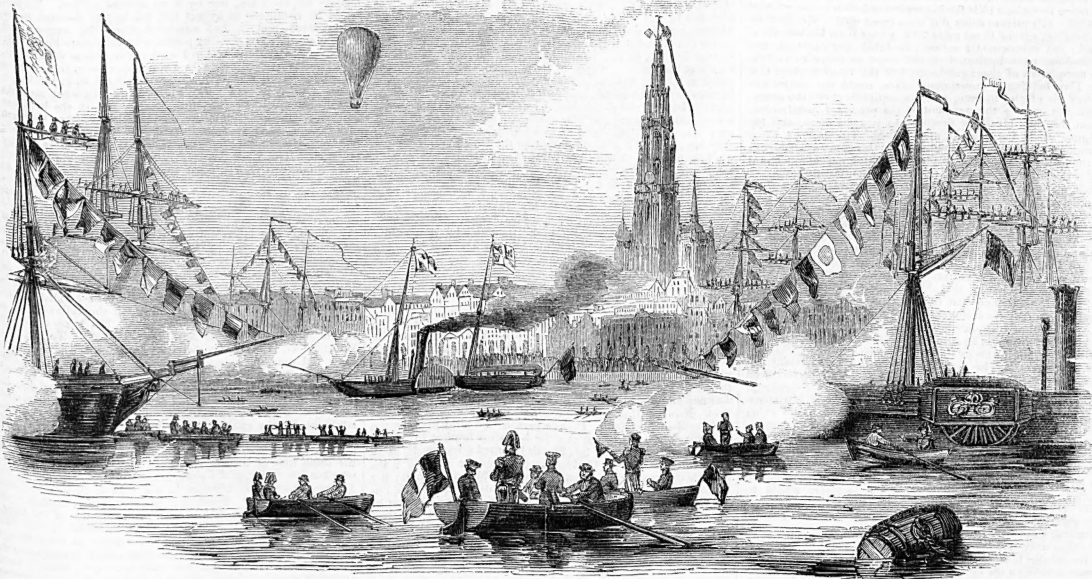
HOTEL DE VILLE, BRUSSELS.



TRIUMPHAL PILLARS IN THE MARCHÉ DES EUS.



TRIUMPHAL CAR USED IN THE PROCESSION AT ANTWERP.



THE DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN FROM ANTWERP.

dangerous an impediment as she would be if left in the place she was in, it being a frequented road for vessels. The British schooner Rebecca, Captain Sawyer, whilst on her voyage from Honduras for New Orleans, was wrecked on Sortugas. This vessel was entirely lost, the crew and cargo were taken to Key West.

ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS. — Two proclamations appeared in Tuesday's "Gazette." The first has reference to the Welsh riots, and offers a reward of 500*l.* for the apprehension and conviction of the Rebeccaite guilty of arson or of offences against the person; and 50*l.* reward for every other rioter convicted of minor outrages. A free pardon is also offered. — The second proclamation calls in all the gold coin deficient in weight — that is, every gold sovereign of less weight than five pennyweights two grains and a half, and every half-sovereign of less weight than two pennyweights thirteen grains and one-eighth.

CAUSERIE.

Owing to the dismissals and suspensions at the London Custom House, in consequence of the frauds committed there, several of the officers of the Customs at Bristol have been moved for a time to the metropolis, to do the work until those vacancies are filled up. — Twenty new magistrates have been appointed in Wales. — A private in the Scots Greys received 140 lashes in the barracks in Ipswich a few days since. — The Rev. Mr. Pusey has returned to Oxford from Bristol having been restored. — The Duke of Devonshire has been created Earl of Leinster, and claiming to be heir of the Marquis of Townshend, has formally resigned his pretensions, by accepting (with the royal license) the names of Dunn Gardner, which were his mother's (the Marchioness of Townshend's) maiden name. — The Bishop of Winchester has sent in his name as a subscriber to some of the Puseyite publications. — Last week, the Lord Bishop of Exeter confirmed 1500 young persons (800 females and 700 males) belonging to the parishes in and adjacent to Exeter. — On Monday, a general meeting of the subscribers to the City of London General Pension Society, founded in 1818 for the permanent relief of decayed artisans, mechanics, manufacturers, and their widows, was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street, when six pensioners from a list of seventeen, namely, four men and two women, were added to the recipients of the charity. — The Duke of Wellington has returned to town. — A matrimonial alliance is talked of, even in Berlin, between Prince Adolph of Prussia, second son of the heir apparent to the Prussian throne, and Princess Eugenia, the eldest daughter of Oscar, Crown Prince of Sweden; and it is mentioned that the Emperor of Russia, during his late visit at Berlin, was particularly anxious to forward this plan. — Another attempt is being made by Her Majesty's steamer *Pegasus*, to be blown to the Goodwin Sands. — The Earl of Leicester, who is passing the autumn with his youthful countess at Holkham, will come of age on the 25th of December, when the event will be celebrated by great rejoicings on the noble earl's estates in Norfolk, &c. — The embellishments, according to the estimates submitted to the House of Commons, of the state rooms, St. James's Palace, have commenced, and the works are in a forward state. Her Majesty's private apartments will be also re-decorated, and the staircase and corridors be restored. — The "Temperance Recorder" contains an essay on the subject of temperance, which it appears that no less than 40,000 copies are sent in beer, porter, wine, and spirits. — Last week, Mr. Braithwaite and another gentleman arrived at Broomfield from the Shoreditch station by the rail, each upon a four-wheel locomotive propelled by themselves, at a speed of at least twelve miles an hour. — Mr. Payne, the City Corner, and who has for many years filled the office of Chief Clerk at Guildhall, has sent in his resignation, as he intends to practise in the superior courts at Westminster. — The Emperor of Russia arrived at Warsaw on Tuesday last, and was met by a large number of usual official demonstrations, and the city was illuminated in the evening. — Four bodies, supposed to be some of the sufferers in the wreck of the *Pegasus*, were washed ashore at Broomfield last week, two of them were soldiers. — The sales of cotton on Monday amounted to the best of 25,000 bales, and an advance of 1d. per lb. was established. — This is one of the largest daily sales that has ever taken place in Liverpool. — A sale under Wigley's bankruptcy has just taken place at Brighton. The house property fetched good prices; one house in Regency Square, with the fixtures, realised 3200l. — An order has been issued to stop the pay of those pensioners who attended the 7-pal meeting at Liverpool. — The traffic receipts on the Brighton railway, from the 1st of July to the 24th of September of the present year, have been 60,000l. 10s. 6d. for the corresponding period of 1842, 53,429l.; increase to the present time, 8,566l., being upwards of 15 per cent., in consequence of low fares.

LAW.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—WORKING OF THE NEW LAW. — In re James Heckford. — Mr. Cooke showed cause against a rule obtained by Mr. Woodroffe for an attachment against the insolvent for disobedience to the rule of court made on his voluntary offer at his hearing to set aside 600l. of his income and the gradual discharge of his debts. The insolvent was a clerk in the Exchequer Office, of which Mr. Dax was a master, who availed himself of the benefit of this act of parliament, and was the principal cause of Mr. Heckford's insolvency, who had put his name to various bills for the accommodation of the amount of 520l. His private debts did not exceed 900l. Mr. Dax, on his hearing, agreed to set aside 700l. a year from his income of 1600l., but subsequently refused to fulfil that contract, and proceedings were instituted in this court in order to compel the completion of that agreement, but the court decided that Mr. Dax, holding a government office, could not assign any part of his official income, and consequently they (the court) could not enforce the payment of the promised instalments. Upon this Mr. Heckford declined to pay any more, and the assignee made the present application. The learned Chief Commissioner expressed his opinion that this case was analogous to that of Mr. Dax, the insolvent holding an employment under the Government, whence he derived an income, to assign which, or any part thereof, was in contravention of a well-established principle of public policy. Mr. Commissioner Law concurred with his learned brother in thinking that this rule ought to be discharged. The insolvent had acted very creditably by paying all his private creditors in full, and a dividend to those creditors to whom he had become indebted on account of Mr. Dax. Even if this rule could be made absolute, it would not be for 60l. per year, as that agreement had been made in the expectation that Mr. Dax would pay 700l. a year, which that gentleman had refused to do, so it was an illegal contract, thereby rendering his discharge liable to be revoked on any creditor's application on the ground of being improperly obtained. The rule was therefore discharged.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE BANKRUPTCY OF MARGARET EDMONDS. — The bankrupt came on Tuesday for passing her first examined examination. Her husband has been familiar to the public for the last eleven months, the bankrupt having been mixed up for a considerable period in bill transactions with Lord Huntingtower, Col. Copland, and other persons of distinction in fashionable life at the west end of the town. After an almost unexampled confinement of witnesses upon the question of the removal of part of her furniture, during which the Learned Commissioner expressed his great displeasure at the course pursued by the different parties, Mr. Steele said the opposing creditors would be quite content to accept an adjournment until the 11th inst., and the Learned Commissioner said that, under all the circumstances of this extraordinary case, he would adjourn the further hearing for three months, in order to give the opposing party

an opportunity of bringing their indictment. The hearing of the case occupied the whole of the day, and did not conclude until a few minutes to nine o'clock, the Learned Commissioner having just previously stated that he directed this adjournment in mercy to the bankrupt. The bankrupt obtained her protection until her next hearing.

FURTHER EXPOSURES OF THE LINENDRAPERY TRADE.

In the Court of Bankruptcy on Wednesday, the case of Davis and Edwards, against Mr. Commissioner Evans. The bankrupts carried on business as drapers at Gotha House, in the Westminster Bridge Road, and Davis having some time since passed his final examination, appeared on that day to apply for his certificate. Mr. E. James said he was instructed to oppose the application on the part of the assignees, who objected to the conduct of the bankrupt as a trader before his bankruptcy, and the assignees now asked the court to withhold the bankrupt's certificate. There were some points in this case which were particularly worthy of attention. It appeared upon the facts of the case, that they commenced business in March, 1840, and continued it until March, 1842. Thus they had only a short trading life, but their debts were 11,047l. 19s. 7d., and their assets about 2000l., their expenses being set down at 9318l. 13s. 8d., and their profits at 2034l. 12s. 7d., so that the expenses incurred in the course of two years were exactly three times the profits. The capital of Davis was 284l. and of Edwards 383l., and thus it was that the wholesale houses, to use a well-known phrase in this building, had been "sifted." In January, 1842, the bankrupts stopped payment, then, however, stating that they were solvent, and also having a surplus of 589l. They then offered to pay 20s. in the pound by three different payments at long dates. Two of the instalments were paid, but after the third, the assignments were made, and they agreed to pay into the Union Bank for the benefit of the creditors had been paid there, although the amount would have been little short of 2000l. In addition to the non-fulfilment of their engagements, after the 17th August their expenses continued to increase, and they followed in the same groove, creditors necessary for them to ask the indulgence of their creditors. On that occasion they proposed as security two men of "straw," for the sum of 2400l. One of them was a person named Smith, and after some inquiry he was discovered to be a dismissed policeman, from Bristol. The other was a security proposed by their solicitor (one Cross) was a person named Clark, and who was stated to be a man of landed property at Devises and at Hammersmith, but it ultimately turned out that Clark had no property whatever, and was only a man of "walking" property. During the time the bankrupts contracted new debts to the amount of 10,000l., in order, most probably, to pay off some of their old debts. It appeared also in evidence that they "fiddled" their goods at a profit in the market, so that many of their creditors going into their shops would fancy they were excellent bargains, while, in fact, they were selling at a loss of 50 per cent. from the invoice price. The brother of Davis, who was then an uncertificated bankrupt, managed the business of Davis and Edwards, and he was, Davis, now before the court, was acting in a similar capacity for Clark, at Lion House, in Holborn Hill. The solicitor (Cross) of whom he had spoken, had the lease of one of the three houses constituting Gotha House, and at first he struck the docket and bespoke the fat agents of the bankrupts not to proceed with, and hence the creditors proceeded with that which had been frequently dissented before the court. Under these circumstances, and looking to the reckless disregard of the bankrupts for the interest of their creditors, he hoped the court would withhold the certificate of Davis (Edwards did not apply for his), and if not altogether, at all events for a very considerable period. A gentleman on behalf of the Patent Woollen Cloth Company also opposed the granting of a certificate, on the ground that the bankrupts had paid them a bill with a fictitious name of James Harris, and that their debt to the company was examined at some length by Mr. James, and stated that the bill was drawn by Messrs. Davis and Edwards, accepted by James Harris, of Berkhamstead, and made payable at 8, Broad Street, Bloomsbury. Every inquiry had been made for this period, and the result was that the bankrupts had paid to Evans: You will never get your certificate until you produce this man Harris, or satisfy my mind on the point. Mr. Stratford, clerk to Mr. Ashurst, was next examined in reference to the proposal of Clark to become security for 2000l. He said that at the time he was asked to do so, he (Clark) told him that he was possessed of freehold property in Devises and Hammersmith, and had also 4000l. in the funds. It was afterwards discovered that he was called Captain Clark. Mr. Leahy, in examination, said:—The following memorandum was made by me on the 11th of December, 1842, at the instance of Mr. Smith to inquire into the sufficiency of Captain James Clark to become surety for 2000l., and found that he was not known as captain, but had the cognomen of 'Coluburg Clark'; that he was a very talkative man, and was employed as an agent to bring up voters at elections; that he was a petteffing lawyer; that they believed he had some money in the funds, but could not say how much. A very old inhabitant informed me that he might be good for 500l., but for so large a sum as 2000l. he should say certainly not. I searched the list of voters for the county, but could not find his name as a freeholder. The bankrupt was then examined by Mr. James, and said that he had been in business since 1830. Mr. James: Did you propose as security to your creditors this man Smith? Bankrupt: I did not; he was proposed by Mr. Cross. Did you not know who he was? No; I never knew him until the morning we went to meet the trustees. He was proposed to the creditors without my knowing any thing of him. Mr. Cross also proposed Mr. Clark as security, but I knew that he was to be proposed by Mr. Cross, and I got this security for you? We told him that we wanted security for the payment of the instalments, and he said he would get for us if we gave him the leases of the two houses to hold. I know that I never saw Smith before. I am servant to my brother in Holborn; that business was established by me, and I never knew any more in Mr. Cross, and he paid him about 5 per cent. We banked at the London and Westminster Bank, who discounted for us at 6 per cent. Now I will put a very plain question. Who is this Harris, if there is such a man? He is a person who came up from the country, and represented that he knew many names in the gomer, and stated that he (Harris) wanted some goods, as he was going to live at Berkhamstead, and he gave as a reference my brother at Montgomery. I did not see him; my brother in the shop saw him. He gave us an acceptance, but we did not send the goods, as my brother's name was not known, but little about him, and that we had better not trust him. Mr. Commissioner Evans: Then you used the bill in payment to a creditor when you knew it would not be paid? Bankrupt: No, sir. It was paid away before we received the answer from the creditor, and I have not the bill, but I have away any more bills accepted by Harris. Mr. James: Did you inform the Woollen Company that this bill would not be paid? Bankrupt: No; as we intended to take it up when it

became due. After some further questions, Mr. Chambers, on behalf of the bankrupt, proceeded to examine him in explanation of some of the questions put by Mr. James, and in the course of which he stated that they would have been able to pay up their instalments, had they not been pressed by Mr. Rawson for the payment of 1000l., which he had lent them as capital for their business. They would have been able to do so, had they not been pressed by Mr. Rawson to do so, and to weather the storm. Rawson also referred them to a Mr. Allen, who promised to discount for them, but he failed to fulfil his promise, and hence the necessity for their failure. We gave 100l. premium for one of the houses, and 25l. for another, besides all the expenses attending their fitting up and repairs. By Mr. James: Did you intend to give 500l. reward for a broken window in your shop? — (a laugh). Bankrupt: I believe it was. Yes, it was so. Who broke the window? That I cannot say. You had large placards issued on your premises, offering this reward, and a temptation to curmers I suppose? Well, perhaps so — (a laugh). I should say it was. And you had your premises often whitewashed, while the placards announced a prodigious reduction in prices? The whitewashing, I should say, was not often necessary, and I did not advertise to sell at "prodigious loss." But you did make a "sacrifice." I believe so. By Mr. Commissioner Evans: We drew accommodation bills on a person named Walford, who used to do work for us, and lived over a stable at Marsh Gate. One was for 2000l., and there was also another which I forgot to state to his brother. By Mr. James: I thought so. Mr. M. Chambers, for the bankrupt, addressed the court with his usual ability and ingenuity, and submitted that as the bankrupt had not been guilty of any concealment, but, on the contrary, had given every information in his power, that the court, should it think fit, should suspend the certificate, would not altogether withhold it. Mr. Commissioner Evans: It would be for the benefit of your client, Mr. Chambers, if he could show this order of Mr. Harris in any of his books. The bankrupt said it would be found in this order-book, which his brother had in Holborn, and he would produce it in a few minutes. Some time having elapsed, and the book not being produced, Mr. Commissioner Evans said: Under no circumstances would I grant this bankrupt's certificate for a considerable time, and unless this book be produced I shall not grant it to him. In all cases when books are not produced, I shall adjourn the certificate for at least six months, and where the expenses exceed the profits in the absurd and extravagant ratio of this case, I will never grant it until at least after a period of three years. It is true that this bankrupt's last examination, although it had very strong suspicions at the time; but these strong suspicions, uncorroborated by other evidence, did not warrant my not passing him. When the expenses in relation to the profits are so very great, as in this case, I think there must be fraud or concealment; or if the account of the expenses be true, it is so absurdly extravagant, that I think such a man should no longer be permitted to be at the head of a business. I beg it to be distinctly understood that, opposition or no opposition, in all cases like the present I shall suspend the certificate for three years, if I do not withhold it altogether. At this period the book above referred to was produced, but the entry could not be found, upon which the learned Commissioner said the bankrupt need make no application to him for his certificate until the expiration of three years from this time. The court was crowded during the inquiry, and the court did not rise until six o'clock.

POLICE.

MANXON HOUSE.—A STRANGE STORY. — On Tuesday a young man of very dark complexion, who stated his name to be Edward Burgess, applied to the Lord Mayor, and asked to be under circumstances rather strange and unaccountable. He stated that he was about 18 years of age, and that his mother, who was a lady of property to all appearances, had brought him from Jamaica, the place of his birth, to this country, when he was about five years of age, that he had received a liberal education, and had with his mother visited Ireland, France, Italy, and other countries, but that he had been kept away from the fashionable society in which she moved for reasons which were not revealed to him. The mystery in which his history was involved was by no means cleared up by the conduct of his mother. They had come over to Bristol from Ireland on Monday week, and his mother sent him by the Western Railway at once to the metropolis, promising to follow him to town in the next train. He waited in great anxiety for the train, but by the time it came, he had waited hours he continued to expect her, but he was doomed to be disappointed, and he had wandered about the streets until Sunday night, when the City police, with exemplary humanity, gave him food and a refuge in his miserable state of destitution. The Lord Mayor: Judging from your appearance, your mother must be almost black. The applicant: She is dark, but by no means a black woman. The Lord Mayor: In what rank do you say she moved? The applicant: In Dublin she kept her carriage. She was in the most distinguished society; but care was taken to keep me out of the drawing-room, and I never had any opportunities of ascertaining the particulars of my situation. The Lord Mayor: It is rather extraordinary that from infancy to your present time of life, your curiosity to know something about yourself did not induce you to endeavour to ascertain your parentage. The applicant: I was studiously kept a stranger to my exact condition. Remarkable as the conduct of my mother was all through the first part of my life, her late behaviour was more extraordinary; for she drew away from me, by instalments, 600l. of which I was possessed, and when I arrived in London, I was given but this cheque, which from my total want of knowledge of business I did not suppose was useless, but which I afterwards learned was altogether a deception. Here he handed to the Lord Mayor a piece of paper, of which the following was a copy: 24, 10s. 6d. Dr. Wm. Wilkins, Sept. 28, 1842. To Mr. W. Wilkins. G. H. Wilkins, Sept. 28, 1842. The Lord Mayor: How did you get together so much money as 600l.? The applicant: She supplied me with it herself, for she treated me with great liberality, and that was all I needed to imagine that I should have the fortune of a gentleman, and she objected to my studying at the Inns of Court, as too laborious for my expectations. The Lord Mayor: And you never hear anything from which you could draw any conclusion as to who you are? The applicant: I was at school for some time at Bridlington, near Bath, kept by Dr. Stone, who has since died, and I once heard a person there say to the Doctor, I believe in allusion to me, "he is the son of Lord George Somerset." From that moment I was treated with much greater respect, and separation from the rest of the boys. The Lord Mayor: Your story is a very inconsistent one, and if it is true it is a very singular one. Amongst other things quite unintelligible to me is the circumstance that your mother suddenly abandoned you up with such care, and with throwing you upon the world unprotected, she could have stripped you of your money, and given you, as if in mockery, a piece of

considered the magistrate for his attention, said that what course he ought to pursue under the circumstances.

UNION HALL.—ROBERT THE GRAVE.—On Wednesday afternoon, Isaac Brudeman, minister of St. John's Chapel, West Hill, Valparaiso, and John Brudeman, his son, against the latter of whom a warrant for arrest had been issued for beating a collier, containing the remains of Mr. Tanney, out of the grave of the said chapel, attended at this court, accompanied by Mr. Childs, their solicitor, and several of their friends, in order to present necessary reasons for the apprehension of the said John Brudeman, and for the appearance of the said Isaac Brudeman, justly on the application for the investigation into the alleged charges which will be preferred against them. Mr. Cunningham said, that the accused being an alien, should require two sureties of \$500. each for his appearance.

who had come from China. "Treaty money from the government was sent the way," Mr. Dunbar: Knows the parcel, Mrs. Campbell or Beaton, who resides at Dingwall. On the 15th of July said the parcel at Achnacraig, the mail gig, driven by D. Macdonald, was sent to some one in the house, as a reference. Saw her again at Garve, when she chose, as a reference, to go to the house of her father, Mr. Macdonald, at Dingwall. Saw her with money, which she said she had got from the East or West Indies. The jury having been addressed by the procurator-fiscal in support of the indictment, and by Mr. Campbell in defence, the jury retired, and, after deliberating some time, returned, and found the parcel "Guilty" of both charges. Thereafter then sentenced the panel to three months imprisonment; and, in doing so, dwelt with much strength on the extraordinary circumstances that, in a country such as this, where information

He has been in the commission of the peace of this county for several years, having qualified in May, 1835. Mr. J. B. Smith, a member of the Anti-Corn Law League, will, it is said, start for Kendall.

Elizabeth Frazer, the woman who has recently given rise to the Marlborough Street office as "Lady Caven", was brought up at Queen's Square, charged with obtaining various articles of furniture and some money, of a Mrs. Norton, by similar false representations of her rank and wealth as in the former cases on which she was discharged. A Mrs. Norton.

FASHIONS.

Fashions, now that everybody is out of town, are become, if we may so speak, indigestible. Fashion Street is empty of one may say, and, and another, agentest, as they might be, Picaresquely, once so, gray, and sparkling, agentest, as they might be, Picaresquely, once so, gray, and sparkling, agentest, as they might be,

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pains-taking, inquiry, and research, we have succeeded in obtaining some of the *modes* intelligence, and the ladies shall have the benefit of our gleanings. Fancy straw bonnets, rather open, and crowned by a full bouquet of *pensée* and white velvet flowers, are worn; a knot and long ends of *pensée* ribbon at the back; and *brides en suite* may complete the trimming. Fekin robes, pale pink and light blue; *corsage en cœur*, with long tight sleeves, the *cœur* formed with ribbons à la *vielle*; form a pretty promenade dress. The skirt may be decorated with two double *biais*, the upper one being headed to correspond with

the trimming of the corsage. Green and *pensée* shot satin scarf, of a large size, and cut round the throat, so as to sit close to the throat, gracefully complete the costume. A pretty *negligé du soir*, very much in vogue, consists of a *tulle* cap, made rather larger than usual, with the caul disposed in folds; a row of blonde lace turns back on the front, and forms a *bavolet* behind, a cluster of *coques* of pink ribbon ornaments each ear, and a twisted band of ribbon issuing from them ties in a knot at the back of the caul. *Ponit de soie robe*, shot in rose colour and brown, a low corsage and short tight sleeve;

the bottom of the sleeve should be trimmed à la *vielle*. Two rows of similar trimming decorate the skirt; the upper row, placed at a considerable distance from the other, is laid on in light waves. White lace *fichu* à la *Marie Antoinette*, the ends tied in front under a knot of rose ribbon, form an elegant finish to the costume.

NEW HALL AND READING ROOMS, READING.
Among the numerous edifices which have recently been added to this rapidly increasing town, none do greater honour



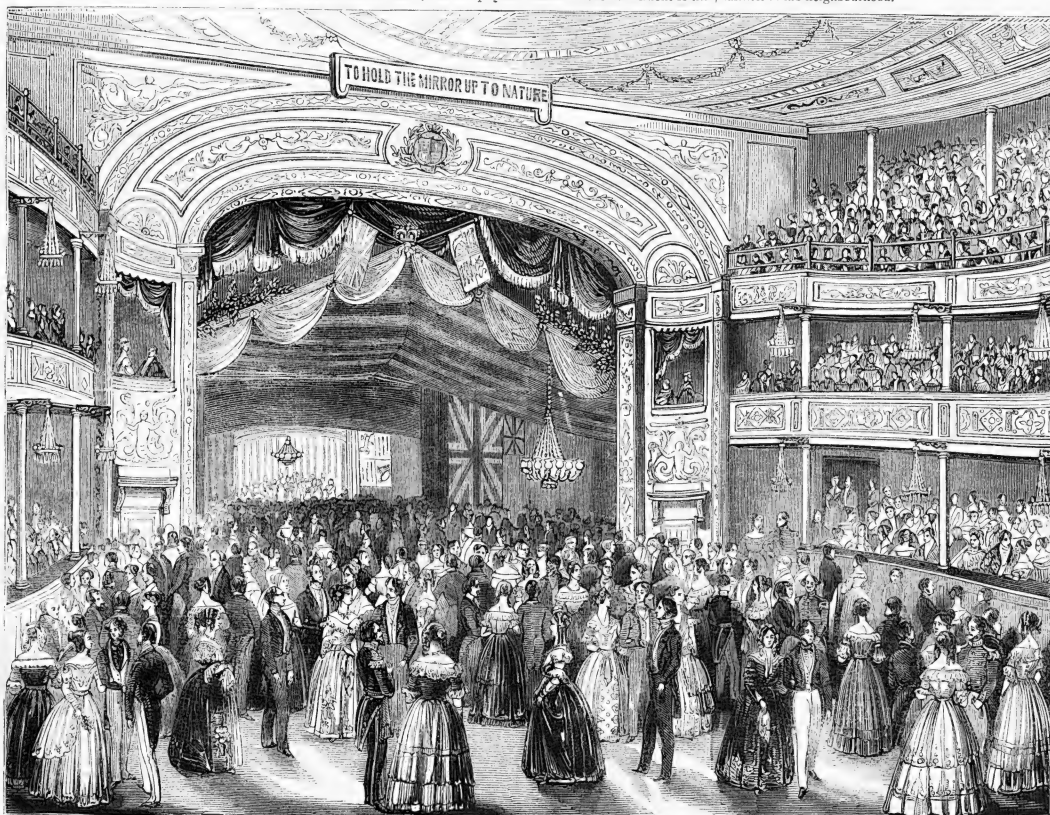
THE NEW HALL, READING.

to the taste and public spirit of the inhabitants than that just completed in London Street: it is an elegant and commodious structure of the Ionic order (the design of Mr. W. Brown), the principal feature of which is a spacious hall of correct proportions, with a tastefully ornamented ceiling. The various arrangements are of a very superior character for concerts, balls, public dinners, &c. &c. The front of the building is applied to the use of the Literary and Scientific Institution, and comprises a library, museum, a handsome and convenient news-room, class-rooms, &c. The whole will be of great ad-

vantage to the town, as it supplies a deficiency which has long been felt, there being no other assembly-rooms in the place but the Town Hall. The news-room, &c. was opened on Monday last, the 2d inst.; and the hall will be opened by a public dinner on the 24th.

GRAND BALL IN THE THEATRE ROYAL BIRMINGHAM.
On Friday evening, after the termination of the musical entertainment in the Town Hall, a full dress ball, on a most magnificent scale, was held in the Theatre. The full extent of the

stage was fitted up as an elegant tent, where the gay votaries of Terpsichore might refresh themselves when wearied with tripping it "on the light fantastic toe." The pit was boarded over, and formed a fine surface of considerable extent for the dancers. The upper tier of boxes, and also the gallery, were appropriated to persons wishing to "enjoy afar the gay and splendid scene." Both boxes and gallery were crowded almost to suffocation. The ball itself was attended by a numerous and most brilliant assemblage, including all the beauty and fashion of the neighbourhood.



THE BALL IN THE THEATRE ROYAL, BIRMINGHAM.



NEWARK PRIORY, SURREY.

LITERATURE.

The History of Surrey. By E. W. Brayley, assisted by J. Britton and E. W. Brayley, jun. [Second Notice.]

When in our last we spoke of returning to the History of Surrey, we little anticipated that circumstances would so soon allow the promise to be fulfilled; but, opportunity offering, *carpe diem* be our motto—and on the instant acquit we ourselves of the self-imposed obligation, by giving the second notice

and another batch of specimen engravings. Already has something been said of the literary merits of the work, and of the general character of the county which it describes and illustrates; a word now, therefore, for the history of Surrey as an undertaking—as a literary speculation. It owes its production, we learn, to the spirit of Mr. Robert Best Ede, of Dorking, who, with a liberal and enlightened spirit, has sunk some eight thousand pounds in the production of this history of the county in which he lives. Four comely volumes—a part only



CROUCH OAK, ADDELTONE, SURREY.

of what the whole will be—now lie before us, bearing all-sufficient testimony to their own value, and giving surety that the work, as a whole, will form one of the most perfect and complete of English county histories. The long list of noble and gentle names which grace the subscription list, assure us that the undertaking has been appreciated by a portion of those connected with Surrey. Whether this patronage has been sufficient to relieve Mr. Ede from anxiety in reference to his speculation we know not; but this we do know, that the in-

terest of such works being to a great extent confined to a locality, the denizens of that locality are bound to help, aid, and assist those who bring talent, research, and capital to raise the value of their neighbourhood by associating it with the graces of literature or the refinements of art.

In selecting specimens of the cuts, we have chosen the ruins of an abbey—with equally, perhaps more, ancient natural antiquity the Crouch Oak, and an old historical mansion, Ashley Park House, Walton. The Priory of Newark is seated "in a

pleasant situation, near the borders of the Wey, in Send parish, where a priory of canons regular, of the order of St. Augustine, was founded either in or before the reign of Richard Cœur de Lion, by Ruald de Calva and his wife, Beatrice de Sandes." Like the other religious houses, it was suppressed by Henry the Eighth.

The site of Newark Priory, with divers other estates of the dissolved convent, including the manor of Send and Jury, (and also the manor of East Clandon, which had belonged to the suppressed abbey of Chertsey,) were granted by King Henry the Eighth to Sir Anthony Browne by letters patent, dated July the 1st, in his thirty-sixth year (A.D. 1544); and the original grant is in the possession of the Earl of Lovelace, to whom this property, as well as most of the estates named in the conveyance, now belongs. From the dilapidated state of the ruins of Newark Priory, it is somewhat difficult to ascertain the exact nature of their original destination. They appear, however, to have formed a part of the Priory church; and probably of an adjoining refectory; but the whole of the buildings shown in the cut were portions of the former edifice. The architectural style of these ruins, which have assumed a very picturesque character, is that denominated the early pointed; and the windows are of the tall lancet form. No tracery remains; and scarcely anything of an ornamental description can now be traced in any part of the ruins. The walls, which are about three feet thick, and mostly composed of rude flints, cemented by grout and rubble, appear to have lost but little of their original height; yet the roofing has been entirely destroyed. Before these remains of antiquity became so much esteemed as they have lately been, serious dilapidations were permitted here; and most of the priory buildings, with great portions of the church, were pulled down, and the materials used in repairing the roads. The accompanying view, which was sketched in the spring of 1840, represents the ruins as seen from the north-west; and it apparently comprehends the side walls of the eastern part of the church, and a part of the south transept.

Crouch Oak, "an ancient and venerable tree, which even in its decay is still majestic, stands immediately adjacent to the small estate of Captain de Visme, at Addelesstone, which derives its name of *Crouch Oak* from that circumstance. Tradition states that this oak, in former ages, was considered as the boundary of Windsor forest, in this direction, and Queen Elizabeth is said to have dined beneath its shadow. Its girth, at two feet from the ground, is twenty-four feet. At the height of nine feet, the principal branch is as large as a tree, shoots out almost horizontally from the trunk, to the distance of forty-eight feet; and is known to have been eight or ten feet longer, about twenty years ago. The remaining branches are by no means destitute of foliage,

although its boughs are now'd with age. And its high top bald with dry antiquity.

Before the inclosure of the manor of Chertsey-Beomond, in 1808, this oak stood on the open common; but it is now surrounded by a railing, and connected with the grounds of Captain de Visme. It forms, however, no part of his estate; and has been thus inclosed, in order to preserve it from a practice accelerating its decay, namely, that of having the bark peeled off by ignorant females, from an opinion that, taken internally, it operates as a love charm! The name of *Crouch Oak* may possibly have been given to this tree, from the low, crouching form of its chief branches."

Ashley Park House, in Walton parish, "which is a spacious edifice of red brick, has been assigned to the time of Henry VIII.; and the circumstance of the estate having been annexed to Hampton Court, has given rise to, and may perhaps confirm the local opinion, that the house was built by Cardinal Wolsey; but not any record of the fact is known to exist. It is evident, however, from the style of the architecture, that the more ancient parts of the house were erected about that age. It is in the form of an H, and has gables at each end; but the original shape has been altered, by introducing semicircular projections (as shown in the print) beneath the gables. Nearly all the windows, which were square-headed, and divided by stone mullions, have been modernised. Here is a lofty hall, which occupies the entire height of the building from the basement, and has recently undergone a thorough repair. It is neatly wainscotted with oak, and the upper compartments are enriched with portraits. The ceiling is painted in imitation of wood-graining, with armorial bearings of the family in the compartments. At the inner extremity of the hall is a spacious and handsome staircase. The gallery, which is 100 feet long, occupies the entire length of one side of the house, and contains many family pictures."

The Magazines.

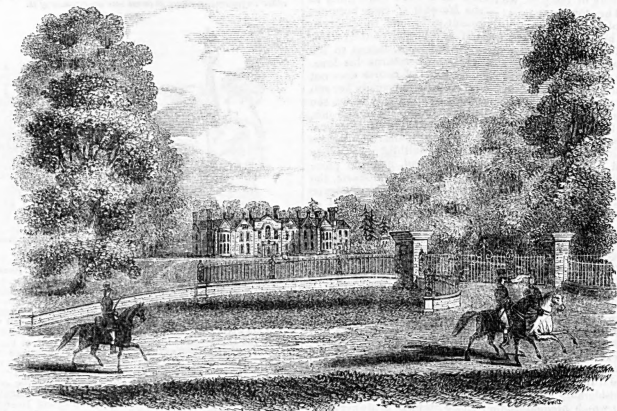
Month by month one of the most noticeable features of *Bentley's Miscellany*, is the illustration carefully described as "drawn and etched by George Cruikshank;"—and month by month do these same etchings, beautiful as they are, and "Regular Habits" in the present number is bad enough for a penny ballad, and we need scarcely say quite unworthy the reputation of the artist.—Mr. Smith continues the "Ledbury Adventures," introducing not very successfully some imitations of Thomas Ingolby. The "Memoirs of Munden," like those of Elliston in *Ainsworth*, are tediously prolix. It is not necessary that every actor's life should be chronicled at so much a sheet, with all the minuteness of a Boswell, when the subjects are as far inferior to Johnson as the Doctor was superior to his Scotch biographer.

The *Illuminated* still continues its improved career, and its columns afford us a poem—"Lament for a lost Home,"—for our Lady's Page.

Fraser, among other good things, continues the papers upon Louis Philippe, from which we must make space for another extract:—

A MEMORABLE INTERVIEW.

That was a striking moment, that was an auspicious hour, in the romantic history of Louis Philippe, when, standing on the sea-girt coast of his own well-beloved Normandy, whilst the golden rays of an early autumnal sun shed their beautiful colourings on the peace-approaching squadron of Great Britain, the monarch received with grace, dignity, and admiration, the young and charming count of our own glorious isles! Ah! little did he think when a wanderer in Switzerland, a teacher of mathematics in a mountain college, a pedestrian exile in Piedmont, or, at best, an outlaw in America, when the name of Orleans was a reproach and a by-word, and when to harbour him was almost an offence in Europe, when none could cherish and none would love him—not that he did not possess merit or virtue, magnanimity or courage, but that none dared to acknowledge the possession of those virtues—little did he then imagine that the day would arrive, when he should rule over the destinies of France, and when the ships of that "Britannia," who still "rules the waves," should anchor at peace in the quiet waters of Tréport, conducting to the shores of that land the young, noble, daring, active, energetic monarch of the British empire. No one can describe but Louis Philippe himself the light which fell upon his brow, when he beheld, with rapturous emotions, the graceful figure and the old-described form of his "fair cousin." The roar of the artillery had music in it for his ears, since it announced to him that his wise and enlightened policy was appreciated; that his honour and fidelity were prized; that his alliance was sought for and valued; that his sacrifices for peace and order were known and estimated; and that so satisfied were the people, the government, and the monarch of Great Britain, with the King of the French, that the Queen herself had come to receive the kiss of friendship and esteem from the French king, to hold out the hand of a sincere friendship to the French people, and to sit side by side in the chateau of the Orleans family, thus recognising the Monarchy of the Barricades, the revolution of 1830, the charta of the new dynasty, an



ASHLEY PARK HOUSE, WALTON, SURREY.

the Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, now on a visit to this country, left town on Tuesday for Windsor, where a grand reception was given by Her Majesty. Other entertainments have been given to the Emperor's suite, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, foreign ministers and the principal nobility in town at the Prince's hotel have been exceedingly numerous. The sojourn of the Duke, it was first said, did not exceed three weeks, but His Highness is desirous of making a longer stay, and has been informed that the event of his stay will make several visits, so that he may be enabled to remain here longer. The Grand Duke is only brother of the Emperor of Russia, was born on the 26th of January (8th of February, new style), 1758, and married, in 1783, Princess Helene, daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg, sister of the King of Wurttemberg. He has two daughters, namely, the Grand Duchess Marie, born 1825; the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, born 1826; and the Grand Duchess Catherine, born 1827. His Highness is now in England.

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